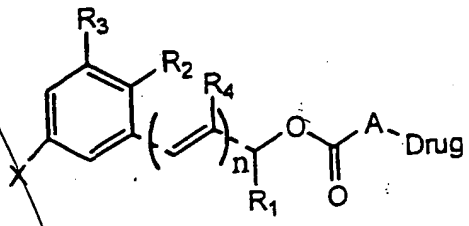
--37. A prodrug comprising a drug moiety bound to a carrier framework having the formula (Z):



wherein:

X=H, OH, OMe or $N(CH_3)_2$; and

n=0-6;

and;

R_1=H, C_{1-4} lower alkyl, or together with R_2 forms part of a cycloalkyl group which may be further substituted to form part of a polycyclic cycloalkyl group, or with R_2 forms part of a steroidal carbon framework;

R_2=H, OMe, C_{1-4} lower alkyl, or together with R_1 and/or R_3 forms part of a cycloalkyl, polycyclic cycloalkyl or steroidal carbon framework, or forms part of a polycyclic aromatic group by linkage to R_4;

R_3=H, OMe, C_{1-4} lower alkyl or together with R_2 forms part of a cycloalkyl, polycyclic cycloalkyl or steroidal carbon framework; and

R_4=H or is fused directly to the aromatic position designated by R_2 and either:

the drug moiety is derived from a drug having a free amino, hydroxyl or thiol group and which links it to the rest of the prodrug, such that A represents NH, NR (R=C_{1-4} lower alkyl), O or S; or

the drug moiety is derived from a drug having a carboxylate group, an ester linkage joining it to the rest of the prodrug and A being absent.

38. A prodrug according to claim 37, wherein aromatic hydroxylation of the prodrug causes release of the drug moiety.

39. A prodrug according to any one of claim 37 or claim 38, wherein enzymatic aromatic hydroxylation of the prodrug causes release of the drug moiety.

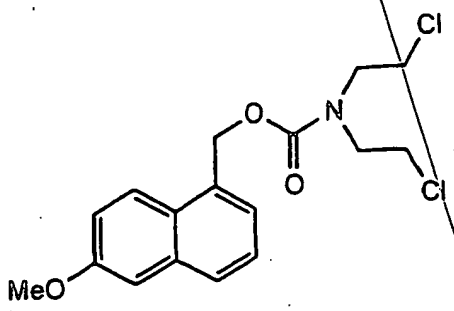
40. A prodrug according to any one of claim 37 or claim 38, wherein hydroxylation of the prodrug by CYP1B1 causes release of the drug moiety.

41. A prodrug according to claim 39, wherein hydroxylation of the prodrug by CYP1B1 causes release of the drug moiety.

42. A prodrug according to claim 37 wherein the framework includes at least one selected from the group consisting of a naphthyl group and a phenanthyl group.

43. A prodrug according to claim 37, having a formula selected from the group consisting of:

(XV):



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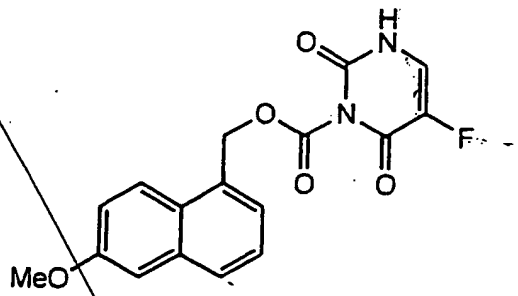
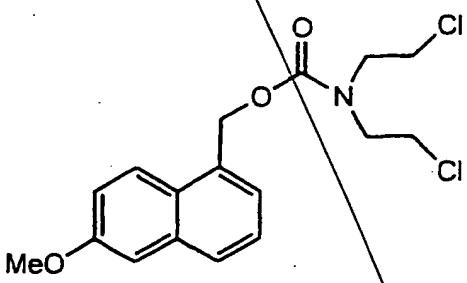
(XVI):



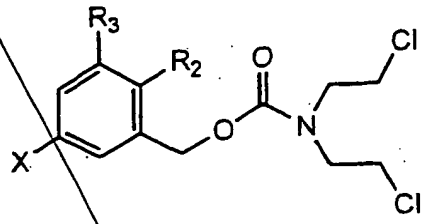
and

(XVII):



44. A prodrug according to any one of claim 37 or claim 38, having a substituted benzyl carrier framework.

45. A prodrug according to claim 44, having the general formula (Y):



R_2, R_3 and X being selected from any one of the group of:

a) R_2 = H, R_3 = H, X = OMe in Formula XVIII;

b) R_2 = H, R_3 = OMe, X = OMe in Formula XIX;

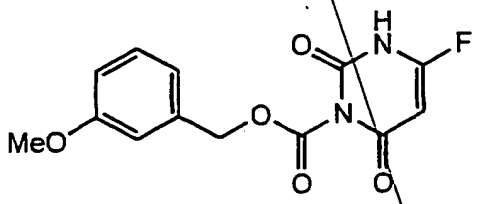
c) R_2 = H, R_3 = H, X = H in Formula XX;

d) R_2 = OMe, R_3 = H, X = H in Formula XXI; and

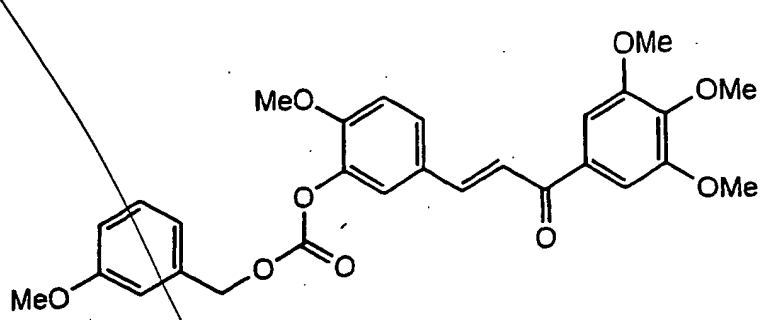
e) R_2 = OMe, R_3 = H, X = OMe in Formula XXII.

46. A prodrug according to claim 44, having a formula selected from the group consisting of:

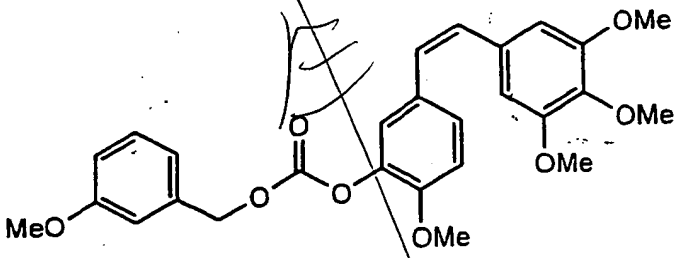
(XXIII):



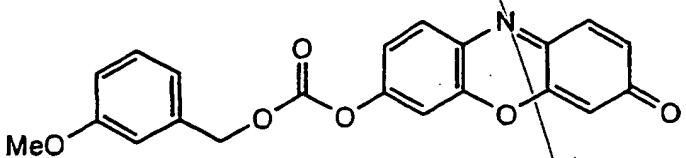
(XXV):



(XXVI):

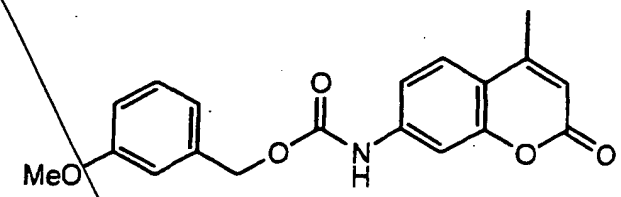


(XXVII):



and

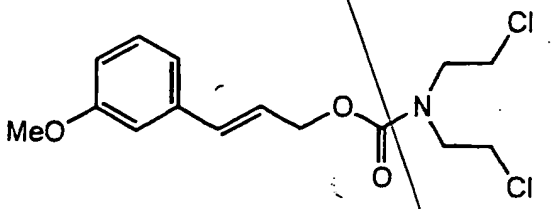
(XXVIII):



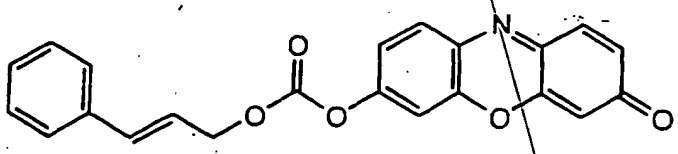
47. A prodrug according to any one of claim 37 or claim 38, having a cinnamyl carrier framework.

48. A prodrug according to claim 47, having a formula selected from the group consisting of:

(XXX):



(XXXI):



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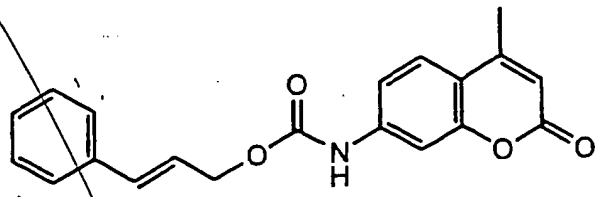
and

(XXXII):



49. A prodrug according to claim 38, wherein aromatic hydroxylation causes the release of the drug moiety and carbon dioxide.

50. A composition comprising a prodrug according to any one of claim 37 or claim 38 and a carrier.

51. A method of manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a tumor, comprising providing a prodrug according to any one of claim 37 and claim 38 and combining the prodrug with a carrier.

52. A method of inhibiting tumor cell growth comprising:

contacting a tumor cell with a prodrug according to any one of claims 37 or 38.

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53. A method of detection of aromatic oxidation activity of a sample comprising of:

i) contacting a sample with a prodrug according to any one of claim 37 or claim 38;

ii) detecting any product of aromatic oxidation of the prodrug; and

iii) correlating detection of the product of aromatic oxidation of the prodrug with aromatic oxidation activity of the sample.

54. A method according to claim 53, wherein the aromatic oxidation activity is enzymatic.

55. A method according to claim 54, wherein the aromatic oxidation activity is CYP1B1 aromatic oxidation activity.

56. A method of detecting the presence of tumor cells in a sample comprising:

contacting the sample with a prodrug according to any one of claim 37 or claim 38,

detecting any product of aromatic oxidation of the prodrug, and

correlating detection of the presence of the product with the presence of tumor cells in the sample.--